

CONSTANTINOPLE BUT A CHARNEL HOUSE

SUGAR CUT GUARD HEALTH OF THIS PORT WON'T BE HEAVY

Senate Will Block Any Move of
the House to Slash
Tariff Deep

Too many senators, both Democrats and Republicans oppose free sugar, or a reduction of more than one-third from existing rates, to permit any other form of legislation. President Wilson does not favor free sugar but believed a small reduction in duties should be made. This would be fully favored by another hundred senators, if the industry will agree to add the cut. The Congress from the moment will understand circumstances will believe a cut of \$1.50 per ton possible on refined sugar.—From Correspondent Albert's summary of the election and the sugar tariff situation.

By C. S. ALBERT
(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—The suggestion that the next Congress, when Democratic in both houses, will pass a sugar bill is refuted by a number of all parties now arriving here. It is believed impossible to make effective the heavy reductions now desired by the Senate and House, without reducing all duties from sugar imports. But the bill, if passed, will be far from ideal.

Several Democratic members of Congress now say the maximum reduction of sugar duties will be \$2.10 per cent. I now believe the lowering of duties will be the Payne-Aldrich and will not exceed 50 cents. The many Southern Democrats and Republicans, oppose free sugar, or a reduction of more than one-third from existing rates, to permit any other form of sugar legislation. The House would probably again pass the free sugar measure it brought before it, but the Senate would refuse to accept it, and send it back with amendments.

The same group of Louisiana politicians, the bulk of their industry, saying that any appreciable lowering of protective rates would prevent any moderate profit. They say it would be impossible to survive without such a margin.

(Continued on Page 2)

FREAR WILL BE
RE-APPOINTED,
SAYS FISHER

President Taft's promise to send Governor Frear's reappointment to the senate this winter is definite, even though it was made prior to the election. This is made certain from letters received by the Governor in this morning's mail from Secretary of the Interior Fisher, which letters were written after the election.

The latter enclosed in his epistles copies of the communications he exchanged with President Taft on the Hawaiian affair, and included in these is one in which the President states definitely that Secretary Fisher's action in the reappointment matter is affirmed, and that he—President Taft—announced he would send the reappointment to the senate when that body convened.

Secretary Fisher also wrote Terrell Smith, Secretary Mott-Smith, regretting that he was prevented, by Mott Smith's violent desire to retire, from advising against the acceptance of the secretary's resignation. He realized the states, that after Mott-Smith's long and faithful public service he is entitled to return to private life and attend to his own affairs, that the public cannot demand further self-sacrifice on his part.

Iron Fence

DRIVE GATES, LAWN FURNITURE
H. E. HENDRICK, LTD.

PRATT URGES
GUARD HEALTH
OF THIS PORT

Makes Report to Governor on
Work Done at Washington
Sanitation Congress

OPENING OF CANAL
MAKES PROBLEM VITAL

Experts Recognized That Ho-
nolulu Should Have Rat-
Proof Wharves

Rat-proofing of Honolulu's water-
front and eternal vigilance in keeping
up the fight on mosquito are urged
by Dr. J. M. B. Pratt, president of the
Territorial Board of Health. In a lec-
ture statement made to Governor
Frear yesterday, as a report of the
Pan-Pacific International Congress of
Hygiene and Demography at Wash-
ington, D. C.

Dr. Pratt was chairman of the Ter-
ritorial delegation which attended the
Congress; the others being Dr. George
W. McCoy, of the U. S. Public Health
and Marine Hospital Service, and Dr.
Robert H. Wood, of Waialae.

In his report of the session, given

in large part below, Dr. Pratt ex-

plained that the Congress was the

largest of its kind ever held, about

200 delegates and members, from all

parts of the world, being in attendance.

President Taft delivered the opening

address.

He pointed out that under the U. S. form of government each com-
munity has control of its own sanitary
measures as long as they do not con-
travene a measure to other communities.

He also spoke of the recent action

of Congress establishing a national

board of health, and emphasized the

importance of this, and the fact that

President Roosevelt, in his capacity

as a member of the commission, and also

the means of preventing disease, and

the general improvement of sanitary

conditions. The president paid

particular attention to the great progress

that had been made since those times

when white nations began to colonize

the tropics, and he laid special em-

phasis on what had been accomplished

by the American medical men who

were sent to the tropics as a result

of the territorial expansion of the

United States following the Spanish-

American war.

Exposition of Infectious.

During the lead of scientific investi-

gation, Dr. Pratt dealt with records

of a number of experiments, among

them the following:

Mr. Anderson and Goettner of

the U. S. Public Health Service showed

that animals are occasionally tem-

porarily immune to measles and ty-

phus after infections and later become

again susceptible. These investiga-

tions also demonstrated that measles

is infectious in the material stage

and can be transmitted.

The same group of Louisiana mem-

bers of the House, in their opinion,

saying that any appreciable lowering

of protective rates would prevent

any moderate profit. They say it

would be impossible to survive with

such a margin.

The same group of Louisiana mem-

bers of the House, in their opinion,

saying that any appreciable lowering

of protective rates would prevent

any moderate profit. They say it

would be impossible to survive with

such a margin.

(Continued on Page 2)

Colonel's Associate On Outlook Is
Here; Talks On Big Political Aims

Noted Critic and Editorial
Leader Spends Day in
Honolulu

Theodore Roosevelt took the
defeat administered his party at
the last election like a big man.
He believed that the Progressive
cause had just commenced
to live, and regarded the show-
ing made as a triumph for that
cause.

Roosevelt is a natural leader
of men. He was born one and
will lead until he dies. But his
chief characteristic is to those
who know him best, is his in-
tense patriotism. His whole
heart and soul is in the cause
of the people.

The Progressive party will con-
tinue, I believe, to follow him,
but should it be found that a bet-
ter man than Theodore Roose-
velt is available for that leader-
ship, I believe Mr. Roosevelt
would step aside, although con-
tinuing to give the most ardent
support to the Progressive cause.

The Outlook, as every one
knows, has been in the progress-
ive line for years. It will con-
tinue in that line so long as it
lives, or until that line is won.

DR. HAMILTON W. MABIE

Doctor Hamilton Wright Mabie, as-
sociate editor of the Outlook Maga-
zine, is an optimist. Progressive.
When he arrived in port this morning
on the T. S. K. liner, Olyo Maru, accom-
panied by his wife and daughter,
all bound for Japan, Dr. Mabie ex-
pressed himself regarding the pros-
pects for the new party, and re-
quested me to record his views.

He also stated that the Progressive
party is in the field to stay, and dis-
closed that while the hopes of the
leaders of that party, prior to the
last election had been high, the result
so far as they were concerned, had
not encouraged, and were going forward
with the fight for victory, unabated in
courage and aspiration.

"I have not seen Mr. Roosevelt since
November 5 and can not say how
he took the result of the election,
but from what I know of the man and
the politician I am convinced that he
took it defeat like a big man.

"In common with all the rest of us,
we believe that the Progressive party
as such, has not just commenced the
fight, and I see that we regard the
showing made as a triumph for our
cause.

Indeed when one stops to consider
the handicap under which the Pro-
gressive party struggled in the campaign
the fact that we beat the present ad-
ministration despite the tremendous

size of the organization, and the
fact that we did not have the services

of the press, and the like, makes the

showing made as a triumph for our

cause.

Indeed when one stops to consider
the handicap under which the Pro-
gressive party struggled in the campaign
the fact that we beat the present ad-
ministration despite the tremendous

size of the organization, and the
fact that we did not have the services

of the press, and the like, makes the

showing made as a triumph for our

cause.

(Continued on Page 2)

Ball Used in Problem Work

Against Cardboard Soldiers

and Artillery

(Star-Bulletin Staff Correspondence)

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Nov. 21.—
Firing under the most unfavorable

conditions, for machine guns, the

three platoons at Schofield Barracks

combined into one war-strength com-
pany, this morning demonstrated the

great effectiveness of such an organi-

zation.

Mad the stream of lead been direct-

ed at an actual enemy, advancing

through Kole Kole pass, instead of at

albionette cardboard targets, the

height of a kneeling marksman, a

new line of defense for Schofield Bar-

racks would have been effected.

Then the company took up an en-

trenced position, which, according to

the problem, was supposed to have

been secured the night before, on the

edge of the gulch, with the gunner

protected by sand preventments. The fire

opened on a company of infantry sup-

posed to be crossing a bridge 300 yards

distant. Here the remarkable record

of 157 hits out of 188 shots was mad-

by the gunners.

Next the guns were trained on ar-

tilery supposed to be coming in 1,000

yards away, after which the company

returned to its original position and

fired on a company of infantry sup-

posed to be deployed. This fire

also gave good results.

In the party of military "higher

ups" that came out from department

headquarters today were Gen. Mc-

Comb, Lieut. Col. Raymond, the new

military inspector of the department

and Maj. Conklin, newly come to the

general staff. The results of the work

seemed to be satisfactory to the de-

partment commander and the others.

the range being then 1,000 yards. The

ground was very wet, and the dust

was missing, so that the exact results

were hard to ascertain and it was

difficult for the gunners to correct